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editor, in a paragraph or two, has related the subjects discussed to a division of peace and war.

Ayala (1548-1584) occupied an office comparable with that of "judge-advocate-general" of the armies of Philip of Spain. His book is an attempt to record certain rules of conduct (including the morals and ethics) of internal military discipline, of actual war and of incidental belligerent relations. His views reflect the reactionary spirit of the servitor of royalty of his time, e.g., rebellion is characterized as an abhorrence, comparable to heresy. The book is not a concise exposition like Zouche's, but consists of a collection of notes loosely thrown together into book form. The book at the present day has little more than a historical value. Grotius, although well acquainted with the book made but little use of it. Modern students will find it interesting as showing the wide difference between Ayala's harsh rules for the conduct of war and the modern humane principles and rules developed from Lieber's rules of 1863 and the conventions of Brussels, Geneva and the Hague. The work is divided into three books of which only the first deals actually with the rules of war and international law. This book takes up the moral causes of war, and then proceeds to the legal aspect. Book II is a treatise on the maxims of policy and prudence in the conduct of war and state craft in general; and Book III is concerned with military discipline and administration.

The present edition of these works is marked by a painstaking attention to style, form and general detail. The workmanship throughout is excellent.

EDWIN M. BORCHARD.

La paix armée. L'Allemagne et La France en Europe (1885-1894). By PIERRE ALBIN. (Paris: Félix Alcan, 1913.)

We are indebted to the *Bibliothèque d'histoire contemporaine* for a series of valuable monographs on recent political and diplomatic history. In the present volume the author offers us a careful study of the relations between France and Germany during the critical decade following the congress of Berlin. He undertakes to answer the several questions which he himself suggests as naturally coming to one's mind in reading the history of that period. How was it that the generally peaceful relations existing up to the year 1885 gave way to a situation at first of distrust, then of positive hostility? And further, how was it that, in spite of the violent recriminations of the press on either side, and of certain frontier incidents of an irritating character, peace was not actually broken between the two countries?

The first part of the work deals with the military rivalry between France and Germany. With the fall from power of Jules Ferry the efforts of the French government in the direction of colonial expansion became less marked, and the interests of the government began to center round the projects of the new minister of war, General Boulanger. The *proposed* increase in the size of the French army, the similar counter-balancing proposal in the Reichstag, the renewed clamors for *revanche* on the part of the nationalist elements of public opinion in France, the Schnaebelé incident, are all graphically described. The fall of Boulanger in 1889 calmed the agitation for war in France, as did in Germany the fall of Bismark in the following year.

The second part of the work treats of the formation of the Franco-Russian alliance. The author traces, step by step, the growth of closer relations between France and Russia after 1871 and the gradual widening of the breach between Germany and Russia after the Congress of Berlin, in 1878. It is interesting to note the series of incidents, trifling in themselves, which marked the advance on the part of France and Russia from cordial relations to a friendly understanding and thence to a definite and positive alliance. "From the first months of the year 1889," says the author, "a new era of Franco-Russian friendship set in. The financial support of France has been given to Russia, and the first operation carried out on the Parisian money market has been followed necessarily by others. French manufacturers of arms have begun to make the new guns for the Russian army; and in return Russia has undertaken to study the bases of an agreement in virtue of which the Russian government, in a manner and to an extent yet to be determined, will strengthen and render permanent the position and security of France. There was not yet, any more than there was two years before, a question of an alliance. But there was indeed between the two countries a *definite understanding looking to a future contract.*"

The author makes in his preface some judicious remarks with regard to the difficulty of writing modern history in an impartial and scientific manner; and while he frankly confesses that he cannot hope to have "entirely eliminated his personal point of view" upon a subject in which the sentiment and patriotism of a Frenchmen are so deeply involved, he believes that he has not taken sides from passion and without good grounds. The volume is written with that charm of style, characteristic of French historical writing, which breathes into the dead facts of history a living spirit.

C. G. FENWICK.